Numb. 8469.

The London Gazette.

Published by Authority.

From Saturday September 21. to Tuesday September 24. 1745.

Kenſington, September 24.

THE following Addreſs of the Mayor, Sheriffs, Citizens and Commonalty of the City of Norwich, has been preſented to his Majeſty by the Honourable Horatio Walpole, Eſq; one of their Repreſentatives in Parliament, being introduced by the Right Hon. the Earl of Rochford, one of the Lords of his Majeſty's Bed-Chamber in Waiting: Which Addreſs his Majeſty was pleaſed to receive very graciouſly.

To the King's moſt Excellent Majeſty,

The humble Addreſs of the Mayor, Sheriffs, Citizens and Commonalty of the City of Norwich, in Common Council aſſembled.

May it pleaſe your Majeſty,

WE your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Mayor, Sheriffs, Citizens and Commonalty of the City of Norwich, in Common Council aſſembled, humbly beg Leave to congratulate your Majeſty on your ſafe Return into your Britiſh Dominions, after your indefatigable Care and Concern for the Preſervation of the Liberties of Europe, and conſequently the Liberties of theſe your Realms.

The Safety and Security of your Majeſty's Perſon and Government are ſo cloſely united to the Happineſs of your Subjects, that we ſhould be unworthy of thoſe various Bleſſings which we amply poſſeſs under your Majeſty's gracious Protection, if our Hearts were not elated with a dutiful Joy on this happy Occaſion.

We likewiſe beg Leave to congratulate your Majeſty on the late Succeſs of your Arms in America, by the Conqueſt of Cape Breton; an Acquiſition, which immediately tends to increaſe the Trade of your Majeſty's Subjects, and impoveriſh and debilitate an Enemy, whoſe boundleſs Ambition aims at univerſal Power.

We crave your Royal Permiſſion further to expreſs our great Abhorrence of the daring Attempt of your Enemies in Favour of a Popiſh Pretender.

Duty, Gratitude, our Religion, Rights, and Liberties, loudly call upon us vigorouſly to oppoſe them, and all their bold and deſtructive Deſigns; and we aſſure your Majeſty, that we will, on this and every Occaſion, exert all our Abilities, and hazard our Lives and Fortunes to ſupport your Majeſty and your Royal Progeny on the Britiſh Throne.

Given under our common Seal the 13th Day of September, 1745.

The following Addreſs of the Mayor, Bailiffs and Burgeſſes of the Borough of Abingdon in the County of Berks, has been preſented to his Majeſty by John Wright, Eſq; their Repreſentative in Parliament, being introduced by the Right Hon. the Earl of Rochford, one of the Lords of his Majeſty's Bed-Chamber in Waiting: Which Addreſs his Majeſty was pleaſed to receive very graciouſly.

To the King's moſt Excellent Majeſty,

The humble Addreſs of the Mayor, Bayliffs and Burgeſſes of the Borough of Abingdon, in the County of Berks, in Common Council aſſembled.

WE your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Mayor, Bailiffs and Burgeſſes of the Borough of Abingdon, beg Leave to expreſs our Joy for your Majeſty's ſafe Arrival in your Britiſh Dominions.

When we reflect on the Happineſs and Proſperity we enjoy under your Majeſty's Government, we find our Hearts warm with Zeal and Affection for your Service, and with Deteſtation and Abhorrence of the wicked Attempts of your Enemies.

We cannot forget the Miſeries which our Anceſtors were reduced to in a former Reign, when arbitrary Power, like a Torrent, broke in upon them, and the Laws which ought to have been their Protection, were made the Inſtruments of their Ruin; when the Proteſtant Faith was in great Danger of being deſtroyed, and no Man was ſafe in his Life or Liberty that would not ſacrifice his Religion.

Our Anceſtors bravely reſcued themſelves from theſe Difficulties; and whatever Opinion your Majeſty's Enemies may entertain, they will find that this Nation will ever be attentive to its true Intereſt, and will be zealous in revenging every Inſult upon your Majeſty, or upon the Peace and Quiet of your Kingdoms.

We are ſenſible that your Majeſty's Enemies, and the Enemies of the Nation, are the ſame; and whatever Part a few wicked deſperate Men may act, we are perſuaded that no ſerious Perſon will give the leaſt Encouragement to a Scheme, formed by our moſt inveterate Enemies, in Favour of a popiſh abjured Pretender. We do for our own Parts beg Leave to aſſure your Majeſty, that we will exert our beſt Endeavours to inculcate Affection to your Majeſty's Government, and to defeat the Deſigns of all ſuch as have engaged to diſturb it.

Given under our common Seal, at the Guild-hall in the ſaid Borough, the 16th Day of September, in the Nineteenth Year of your Majeſty's Reign.

In laſt Saturday's Gazette, in the Addreſs from the City of Canterbury, the Mayor's Name who preſented it was by Miſtake printed Mark Thorne, *whereas it ſhould have been* Mark Thomas, *Eſq;*.

Journal

Journal of the Combined Army in Bohemia, from the 4th to the 7th of September, N. S.

COlonel Franchini ſent an Account, that having learnt that the Marquis de Vallory, the French Envoy, was lodged in the Suburbs of the Town of Jaromirz, he had laid a Scheme for carrying him off. For this Purpoſe he ſent 150 Croats in Waggons, who were to advance to the ſaid Suburbs, and order'd an Officer with 60 Men, to enter into the Envoy's Lodging, and to ſeize him and his Papers. This Expedition ſucceeded partly ſo well, that the Men got into the Houſe through a Barn, and penetrated into his Antichamber, where the Secretary of the Embaſſy was; he was immediately ſeized, and ſome Papers ſecured, but the Envoy eſcaped. In the mean while the Alarm being ſpread through the Town, the Pruſſian Troops marched out in great Numbers, attacked our Men, and obliged them, with the Loſs of one Man killed and three wounded, to retire. However they brought off the Plate and divers other Effects belonging to the Envoy.

The ſame Day Major General St. Andrée ſent Advice, that the Pruſſians at Neuſtadt remained very quiet, although they began to feel the Want of Proviſions, occaſioned by our Croats harraſſing their Convoys, and carrying off great Quantities.

Upon the 5th the Croats obliged Six Squadrons of Pruſſians, who were marching to reinforce the Garriſon of Neuſtadt, to return with great Precipitation. One of our Free Companies came up with a Convoy going to the Pruſſian Army near Braunau, made nine Men Priſoners, and brought off ſeveral Carriages.

Upon the 6th, we had an Account from Lieutenant Colonel Palfi, that the Corps which he was ordered to conduct from Upper Sileſia into Bohemia, arrived Yeſterday Morning at Szobſitz near Gitſchin.

We alſo learnt that Lieutenant Colonel Deſoffi, who had been ordered to follow a Pruſſian Corps which marched upon the 5th from Reichenberg towards Friedland, had attacked the ſaid Corps ſeveral different times, and had not only greatly retarded their March for ſome Hours, but had killed ſeveral Men, and wounded many more.

Upon the 7th we were informed by General Nadaſti, that the Pruſſians were detaching 6000 Men from General Moulin's Corps towards Neuſtadt, probably with a Deſign to facilitate the Introduction of ſome Proviſions for the Uſe of the Garriſon. This was confirmed by Major General St. Andrée, with this Addition, that the ſaid Detachment, after having conveyed the Sick from Neuſtadt, together with ſome Baggage, and pillaged ſeveral Houſes in the Town, were returning with the Croats at their Heels, who were continually allarming and harraſſing them.

Journal of the Combined Army in Bohemia, from the 8th to the 15th of September, N. S.

UPON the 8th we had Advice from Lieutenant Colonel Deſoffi, that the Pruſſians, under the Command of General Geſſer, had, upon the 6th Inſtant, taken the Road to Ditterſbach, from whence they marched the next Day by Winſendorff to Lauban in Luſatia. During this March the ſaid Lutenant Colonel purſued them very cloſely to the ſaid Town of Lauban, harraſſing and keeping them in continual Alarms and Fatigues, and deſtroying ſeveral of them in the many Skirmiſhes which he had with them on different Occaſions.

Upon the 9th, Prince Charles reviewed the ſix Companies of Huſſars of Haller's Regiment, lately raiſed, as alſo the Battalion of Harrach, which ſome Time ſince had been taken Priſoners of War by the French and was lately ranſomed. The ſame Day Colonel Count Palfi ſent Advice, that he was arrived at Tarnau with 1000 Horſe and ſome Hundreds of Croats, and from thence propoſed to march in Purſuit of General Geſler.

Upon the 10th we had an Account from General Nadaſti, that the Pruſſians had the Day before ſet Fire to the Suburbs of Neuſtadt. This Morning Niepperg's Battalion, formerly Part of the Garriſon of Friebourg, and lately exchanged by the French, arrived at the Army. One of our Parties made 13 Huſſars Priſoners, beſides a Pruſſian Courier, who was carrying Diſpatches to General du Moulin.

Upon the 11th the Pruſſians, to the Number of ſome Thouſand Men, marched and attacked the little Fort built near Jaſſena upon the Mettau, which obliged our Troops which were poſted there, and which conſiſted only of 300 Men, to retire. Baron Trenk having ſent Advice, that the Pruſſians were ſending a conſiderable Detachment towards Neuſtadt, General Nadaſti immediately ſent him a Reinforcement of 200 Horſe, which was followed upon the 12th by another Detachment of 300, upon the News being confirmed that the Pruſſians were marching towards the ſaid Town. In Effect, they advanced, with General Winterfeld at their Head, and making a Shew as if they intended to attack General St. Andrée. He, after having put his Men in a proper Poſture to receive the Enemy, attacked them firſt, and charged them near Spiwiſlow, above Wirgowina, ſo opportunely, that he obliged them to retire, notwithſtanding the great Fire of their Cannon and Small-arms, and to abandon to him ſome riſing Grounds. From thence they turned towards the Town, and fell upon a Poſt guarded by 200 Croats, who upon Account of their Superiority were obliged to retire. At the ſame Time the Pruſſians retired into a Wood between Spiwiſlow and Wyſſoka. They were ſcarcely ſettled in that Poſition before they quitted it to fall upon Colonel Trenk, and pointed their Artillery, conſiſting of ſeveral Haubitzers and Cannon of 12 Pounders, againſt the Battery which he had erected. Colonel Trenk defended himſelf till his Ammunition began to fail, and then thought proper to poſt his Men upon the riſing Grounds near the Town of Neuſtadt. During theſe different Actions, which laſted from Ten o'Clock in the Morning till Five in the Afternoon, we had 13 Men killed and wounded. The Pruſſians, by what we can judge, muſt have loſt a great Number, eſpecially in the firſt Skirmiſh, wherein our Cannon, charged with Cartridge Shot, did great Execution; and their Deſerters inform us, that they had ſent ſome Hundreds of Wounded to Neuſtadt.

Moreover, a Detachment of Pruſſian Huſſars having met a ſmall Troop of Col. Franchini's Horſe near the Village of Schweinſcherl, endeavoured to ſurround them; but the Lieutenant Colonel found Means to ſend a Reinforcement to his Men in Time, whereupon the Pruſſians retired, and left behind them ſix Men killed and ſome wounded. A little while after, a Pruſſian Battalion appeared in the Village of Dobrawicſe, but they did not ſtay there long, but took the Road to Skaliz.

Upon

Upon the 13th, contrary to all Expectation, the Pruſſians marched out of Neuſtadt. Whereupon Simbſchen's Corps enter'd into the Town and took Poſſeſſion of it. This Day we had Advice from Lieutenant Colonel Deſoffi, that he having learnt the Day before that the Right Wing of the Pruſſians would come to Forage near Hortitz, had attacked the Foragers upon their Return on the Side of Zerſowiz, routed the Eſcort, obliged the greateſt Part of the Foragers to leave their Truſſes behind them, taken 29 Priſoners, and brought off 22 Horſes, without any other Loſs on his Part than that of two Men killed and four wounded, as well as three Horſes. Lieutenant General Count Konigſegg being to march to Jaſſene with ſix Battalions, and all the Carabineers, and Horſe Grenadiers, in order to take Poſſeſſion of the Camp lately marked out there, Orders were given upon the 14th to all the Companies of Foot Grenadiers to march into the Wood near Pleſs, and to poſt themſelves there; and Count Hohenembs, General of Horſe, was ordered upon the 15th to march to Kralowalotha, with ſix Regiments of Foot and four of Horſe, in order to encamp in that Neighbourhood. This Morning Prince Charles, with four Companies of Grenadiers, and 300 Officers, went to Slawatin, to reconnoitre the Pruſſian Camp.

Erlang, Sept. 21. The Queen of Hungary arrived on the 19th in the Evening at Nuremberg, and was receiv'd with univerſal Demonſtrations of Joy and Satisfaction both by the Magiſtrates and the People. The Queen, after a ſhort Repoſe, came into the Antichamber, where the Ladies and Gentlemen were admitted to kiſs her Hand. Her Majeſty ſet out the next Morning for Wurtzburgh, and was receiv'd at Emskerkin by the Margrave of Bareith, with the Princeſs Royal, and a great Part of their Court; from whence, after Breakfaſt ſhe purſued her Journey towards Francfort, and the Margrave his to Erlang, to receive the Duke of Wirtemberg, who arrived there Yeſterday, attended by two Miniſters and ſome Gentlemen of his Court.

Vienna, Sept. 22. We have Advice here, that General Hagenbach having marched on the 13th with 15 Companies of Grenadiers and two Cannons, and being follow'd the next Day by General Hoenembs, with four Regiments of Horſe and two Brigades of Foot, to ſuſtain all which, the whole Auſtrian Army had Orders to hold itſelf in Readineſs, his Pruſſian Majeſty had, upon theſe Appearances, recalled the Body at Pleſs, under the Command of General Winterfelt, and was, according to the laſt Advices of the 18th Inſtant, retiring by Way of Trautenau into Sileſia.

Berlin, Sept. 25, *N. S.* His Pruſſian Majeſty is ſaid to be at Landſhut. The Corps under General Geſler, conſiſting of five Regiments of Horſe and Foot, was ſtopt at Kopenick for want of Horſes for the Baggage, and was at laſt obliged to make uſe of thoſe which were kept in Readineſs for the Artillery. It is however at preſent in March to the Camp of Prince Anhalt Deſſau near Halle. The ſaid Corps will be immediately followed by ſeven Battalions of Grenadiers, under the Command of General Bonin, and when joined, the whole Army, with the Garriſon that is to be left at Magdeburgh, will amount to 32 Battalions, ſeven Squadrons, and nine Companies of Grenadiers. We have no other Accounts ... Sileſia, than that the Roads are very dangerous on account of the continual Incurſions of the Inſurgents. A Corps of Troops under General Polentz, at Croſſen, marched ſome Time ago towards the Frontiers of Poland, in order, as was given out, to diſperſe the Heydamacks. They ſtay'd there ſome Days, and were to move from thence upon the 19th Inſtant; but it is not yet known what Route they were to take.

Francfort, Sept. 26, *N. S.* The King of the Romans ſet out from Heidelberg laſt Sunday for Aſchaffenberg, to meet the Queen, who arrived there the Tueſday after, and Yeſterday he made his publick Entry into this Town amidſt the Acclamations of the Inhabitants. The Shew was the moſt ſplendid that could be, the Equipages and Liveries being extremely magnificent. The Auſtrian and Bohemian Nobility made a very fine Appearance upon this Occaſion, particularly Prince Lobkowitz. The Queen came into the City Yeſterday Morning incognito, accompanied only by the Counteſs of Fucks and another Lady. Her Majeſty was in her travelling Berlin drawn by Poſt Horſes, and preceded by ſome Poſtillions; but notwithſtanding the great Care taken to conceal her from the Publick, ſhe was preſently known, and before ſhe could get to the Prince of Lichtenſtein's Houſe, her Coach was followed by great Numbers of People, crying *Long live Thereſa*. After her Majeſty had taken a little Repoſe, ſhe appeared in a Balcony hung with Crimſon Velvet, and continued there during the whole Proceſſion. After the King had heard divine Service, and taken the Oath of Capitulation, he repaired to the Palace prepared for him, and paſſed the reſt of the Day in private. At Night there was a grand Aſſembly at Count Kevenhuller's Houſe, which was very finely illuminated. To morrow the Queen ſets out for the Army, which is to be drawn out in two Lines upon the Occaſion, and to paſs in Review before her. The Coronation will be on the 4th of next Month, being the Day of St. Francis.

Dreſden, Sept. 26, *N. S.* Major General Neubour arrived here the 24th Inſtant from the Army in Bohemia. On the 22d, when he left it, he heard much Firing, which he concludes to have been between the ſeveral Detachments and the Rear of the Pruſſian Army, that was then on full March towards Trautenau, having abandoned Nachod and Braunau, yet it was uncertain whether his Pruſſian Majeſty would turn towards Upper Sileſia or Luſatia: Prince Charles therefore remain'd at Arjeſt, till the Deſign of his Enemies was better known. It is juſt now reported, that Prince Charles paſſed the Elbe on the 22d Inſtant, and poſted himſelf on the Right Side of that River, between Jaromirz and Konigſhoff. His Pruſſian Majeſty was then at Eypel.

Villevorde, Sept. 30. Ath was Yeſterday inveſted by Count Clermont Gallerande, with 24 Battalions, and a Number of Squadrons, and it is thought he propoſes to break Ground Tomorrow Night. Count d'Etres, with 28 Squadrons, 500 Graſſins and 300 Ulans, is advanced to this Side of the Dender towards Engheim.

Whitehall, September 24.

Yeſterday were landed at Graveſend, Grays, and Blackwall, from Flanders, the three Battalions belonging to His Majeſty's Regiments of Foot